Vol- LIV .... No. 17,419.

WAR BEGUN IN COREA.

TAPANESE TROOPS VICTORIOUS IN A BAT-TLE AT SECUL

and Japanese troops, in which the Coreans were repulsed with considerable loss. the Corean troops, together with some Chinese sen at the Corean capital and attempted to



than the attacking party could stand, and they

than the attacking party could stand, and they were compelled to retire. The assault upon the Japanese garrison was male at the instigntion of the Chinese Resident at Scoul.

London, July 24.—Viscount Kawase, the Japanese Minister to England, has received official information confirming the report of the engagement between Corean and Japanese troops at Scoul. There is no doubt in the minds of the members of the Japanese Legation that the attack upon the Japanese garrison was instigated by China.

Viscount Kawase has presented to the Earl of Kimberley, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a copy of the report of the general in command of the Japanese troops in Scoul concerning the alleged

Japanese troops in Seoul concerning the alleged assault upon British Consul Hillier by Japanese soldiers. The report denies that any violence was offered either to the Consul or his wife and THE THEATRICAL MANAGER WHO STATEED THE expresses regret that an unimportant incident should have been magnified and misrepresented. A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghal

When war has been declared the non-com batant powers will exact a pledge that the treaty ports shall be exempted from attack, their respective squadrons combining to insure the fulliment of the pledge. China has embargoed the feet of the China Merchanis' Company, the ves-iels to be employed as transparts when needed. Negotiations are proceeding with other vessel-owners. The partial blockade here is aimed only against passenger and cargo steamers owned in Yokohama, Nagasaki and Kond. Some owners propose to sail their vessels under the American fag.

The Viceroy at Tientsin claims that there are military and naval munitions in the Imperial fac-tories sufficient for a six months' campaign. The Viceroy's camp in the vicinity contains 30,000 infastry and cavalry, and ac Another force will shortly be dispatched to Corea. Shanghai, July 24.—It is reported here that a Chinese transport ship has been sunk by a

Japanese gunboat.

Washington, July 24.-Mr. Tateno, the Japanese Minister here, to-day received a cable message from his Government saving that Corean troops had made an uncalled-for attack upon the Japan-te soldiers stationed at Scoul, the capital, and that their fire had been returned by the Japanese troops. With what result on either side the dis-patch did not say, nor was the date of the fight

Tateno said that the published statement that Secretary Greeham had made an apology to him for having sent a telegram to Minister Dunn, at Tokio, saying that the United States would the with regret the levying of an unjust war Upon Corea, was without foundation. No such applay was necessary, Mr. Tatene suid, in the first place, and in case any such explanation had been necessary, it would have been made to the Japanese home Government through Minister Dura.

The Minister added that, while he had not yet been informed as to the contents of the original message of Secretary Gresham to Minister Dunn, be knew perfectly well that it was simply a friendly offer of mediation on the part of the United States, the same as had been made by other Powers for the settlement of the controversy between Japan and China. The Minister wished to deny emphatically that Japan was levying war upon Corea. He said that Japan, with her army of 140,000 men, would be placed in a rideulous light by making war upon Corea, whose entire force would amount only to a few hundred soldiers. The Minister added that, while he had not yet

hundred soldiers.

Vetoria, B. C., July 24.—The French warship Daguy Trouin, which sailed yesterday afternoon for Honolulu, returned to port this morning. It is thought that the threatened conflict between China and Japan over Corean affairs has something to do with the sudden change in her movement.

# THE PROSPECTS OF WAR.

WILL JAPAN AND CHINA FIGHT?

WANESE HERE HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THE OUTCOME IF HOSTILITIES ARE PROLONGED-

Tribune reporter set out yesterday to obtain one information from the local representatives of the Chinese and Japaness Governments in this by about the troubles in Corea, and called, in the place, upon the Consul for Japan, whose office at No. 7 Warren-st. Mr. Hashigachi had gone the day, but his chancellor, Keuneasabaro ranabe, expressed his readiness to tell all he could, and T. Harada, an importer of slik, at No. 51

st, who happened to be present at the me, also talked. "In case war should actually break out," said Mr.

tanabe, "China would have a triple advantage
we us. In the first place, she has a larger popuon to draw on; in the second place she is nearer

orea, and, lastly, she could forward troops land and water, whereas we could only forward by land." there any permanent sentiment of internaal hatred between the two countries, such, for Mance, as exists between France and England?"

Not exactly the same," said he, "but sufficient make the parallel reasonable. The occupation Egypt by England is a constant source of irri-tion on the part of France, and in the same her China is jealous of our commercial preponstance in Corea, and seems anxious to pick a sarrel. Whether it ever actually comes to blows mains to be seen; but if it should, every true e, fired with the same spirit of patriotism ites the most advanced of European na-

fully the result, and would have no misgiving whatever as to the outcome. "When a did you last have trouble with the

"Well, the most serious was nineteen years ago, over the occurrences in the Island of Formosa, when our people were massacred by the natives, who are a savage race, a good proportion of whom are a savage race, a good proportion of whom are a savage race, a good proportion of whom are a savage race, a good proportion of whom are cannibals. When we demanded satisfaction the Chinese Viceroy pleaded that the Empire could not be held responsible for the doings of the natives, as Formosa was not a part of the imperial domnions. No sooner, however, had we sent an expedition into the island and subdued the maraulters than China at once, fearing, I suppose, that we would annex the place, was willing to admit responsibility, and paid to our Government 500,000.

"Again there came trouble with China over Corea in 182, and again about 1859, We want now to introduce certain reforms in the government of Corea, and the Chinese won't let us." over the occurrences in the Island of Formosa,

COREANS INCLINE TOWARD CHINA.

Which side do the Coreans incline to? eldiers, made an attack upon the Japanese gar- abe, "because, I suppose, they are practically the age the Japanese position by storm. A sharp independent government, and would fain have the test ensued, but the Japanese fire was more | three nations work in concert, when we could defy any envious combination of powers that might be arrayed against us; but, as you say in America, the rulers of the big Mongolian empire do not seem to know a good thing when they see it."

"Isn't Rassia intermediling in the quarrel, and might not that cause a European war?"

"I believe Russla has been looking for some time for a conling stath in Corea, but how far she has interfered in the present complication, or to what side her sympathy would be given, does not seem as yet apparent. It looks, however, as if some European power were egging on China."

"Have you ever been in China"

what side her sympathy would be given, does not seem as yet apparent. It looks, however, as if some European power were egging on China." "Have you ever been in China."

"I was sent there by my Government," he answered, "to study the Chinese language, and remained eight years. They have no patriotism, as Americans and Europeans understand the term, and of which we Japanese are also proud to boast, And as for their army—well, in numbers it is a huge affair, but in descipline and physique—well, well, if would rather not say, and Mr. Tanabe burst into a hearty laugh, "To see them drilling is indeed finnay. Here is a big tab fellow in the ranks, and right beside him is another reaching only to his shoulders. There are a lot of gorgeous flags. As the commanding officer comes along the line to review them they are chewing rice or playing some instrument, or otherwise diverting themselves until

CONSPIRACIES IN CHINA.

"Is it true that there are many rebellious con-"It is an absolute fact." Mr. Tanabe answered realily. "There is a great deal of discontent because they are now governed by Manchoorians, who

#### ROBERT B. MONROE HELD.

HOTEL-KEEPER AT SAYVILLE, L. L.

PLACED UNDER \$2.000 BAIL. Robert B. Monroe, the theatrical manager, who n Tuesday last staboet William Harris, a ho coper, of Sayville, L. L. had an examination yes The hearing was conducted before Justi Stolworthy, and was very brief. Monroe, while inoxicated, quarrelled with Harris because the note-ceper wanted to close up his place. In the fight which followed, Monroe stabled him. Monroe and two actors had a struggle after the stabbing. Monroe was badly beaten and was con-fined to his bed for several days. After a brief recital of the case the Justice placed Mr. Monroe under \$2.600 ball to await the action of the Grand Jury. George W. Moerre, a brother of the prisoner, went on his bond, and Robert was re-

## POISON TO END HIS DISGRACE.

The British Charge d'Affaires at Tokio has dose of laudanum. He formerly was a presperous commission merchant in Reade-st, this city, but has agreed to treat Shanghai as outside the was wrecked financially because of gambling at the sphere of operations in any warfare in which

If was arrested a couple of years ago on a charge of misusing the funds of his dead brother's estate, for which he was executor. He spent nearly a mouth in fail, or until his wife mortgaged all her property to get him out.

Since then he has been engaged in several shady transactions, notably the passing of worthless the head of the passing of worthless the same time. The maintain the slightest natice of the music, he was finally arrested a month age and held in 500 null to await the action of the next Grand Jury. It is supposed that rather than "face the music," he preferred to put at end to his life, He most old, was three times married and has a wife and two children.

In the building to the effect that no employe is permitted to ride on the elevator without special permission, and the men had not the slightest notice of the approaching danger until there was a sharp feptit as the shalf enapped. Hefore the imperilied men could realize what had occurred the cable broke, and the elevator crashed down to the mission of the shalf.

Then a horrible sight was seen by the beer fillers, who were at work in the cellar. Louis Heineman, one of their number, was filling a

## E. M. DALTON REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

WHICH HE WAS A CLERK, DECIDES THAT HE WAS GUILTY OF OFFICIAL IMPROPRIETY.

The Brocklyn Civil Service Commission held a meeting last evening to examine the charges made against Edward N. Dalton, a clerk to the commission, of misusing his official place. The charges were made by Joseph L. Hergen, who alleged that Dalton offered to get his name upon the eligible list of policemen in consideration of a payment by the tandidate. Only four of the seven commissioners were present, A. E. Grr. G. L. Nichols, Willis L. Ogden and Dr. A. C. Perkins. The Corporation Coursel's office was represented by Henry Yonge, Bergen testified that after he had tried several times to get upon the police force and had field, he decided to try again. One evening in the fall of 1862 he met Dalton in company with Joseph A. Trapp, a plumber, and a policeman in plan clothes, at Woodwillst, and Hamilton-ave. Trapp had said that Dalton would let him have old examination papers so that he could post himself for the next examina. The Brooklyn Civil Service Commission held a plumber, and a policeman in plain clothes, at Wood-null-st, and Hamilton-ave. Trapp had said that Dalton would let him have old examination papers so that he could post himself for the next examinaso that he could post himses, several letters which he had received from Dalton. One of them was dated October 5, 1852, and urged him to call on the writer on October 15 and let him have "what they had talked about." The witness said this referred to a request for \$40, which Dalton had made, promising if given that he would "land him all right." Bergen said he told Dalton land he had no money to give. He had asked for \$20 when told the witness did not have \$40. Trapp told the witness, the latter declared, that Dalton divided with him when he got any money in this way.

In his evidence, Dalton admitted writing the letters, He said that he promised Joseph Kenny, of the City Works Department, to assist Bergen by giving him oid examination papers, and did so. He denied asking Bergen for \$10, or offering him a note, but said Bergen offered him \$20, and he wrote the letter of October 5. He admitted that he assisted Bergen in any way.

Trapp denied that he was present at any interview between Bergen and Dalton, and said that he told Bergen that the examinations were honestly conducted.

The Commission decided, after weighing the evidence that the charges were not sustained by it. The witness produced several letters which

conducted.

The Commission decided, after weighing the evidence, that the charges were not sustained by it, but upon Daiton's own statement they found that ne was guilty of official impropriety, and he was removed from his office. His sainry was \$1,299 a year. His duties were to assist W. J. D. Campbell, secretary of the Commission.

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING SAVED THE TRAIN

Buffalo, July 24—It has just come to light that the lives of a score of passengers on train No. 9, running between Buffalo and Rochester, of the Falis Rond, via Lockport, were saved last Saturday night by a flash of lightning. The train left Buffalo at 7 o'clock and was made up of the baggage car, four coaches and a Wagner sleeper. The train had a clear track, as was supposed, between Buffalo and Lockport, and was running at a high rate of speed. The night was dark and the rain beat against the cab windows unceasingly. The headlight was the cab windows unceasingly to the first three were five men on the ground fleor, when the celling caved in on them. A duzen fremmen entered the piace and quickly got the men underneath the ruins of the celling caved in on them. A duzen fremmen entered the piace and quickly got the men underneath the ruins of the celling caved in on them. A duzen fremmen entered the piace and quickly got the men underneath the ruins of the celling cave five men on the started there were five men on these the celling cave in on them. A duzen fremmen entered the piace and quickly got the men underneath the ruins of the celling cave five men on the elling cave from the first was put the piace and quickly got the men on the celling cave from the celling cave from on ther by a flash of lightning. The train left Buffalo at 7 o'clock and was made up of the baggage car, four coaches and a Wasner sleeper. The train had a clear track, as was supposed, between Buffalo and Lockport, and was running at a high rate of speed.

The night was dark and the rain beat against the cab windows unceasingly. The headlight was of Bittle use in the blinding rain, and the engineer of Bittle use in the blinding rain, and the same of the same of the damage would amount to perhaps \$40.000. This w

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1894.—TWELVE PAGES.

moment. Twenty yards ahead four freight cars were standing on the track. Grasping the reverse lever, he pulled it back to the last notch and shouted to the fireman to put on the air-brakes. At the same moment Schaeffer set the emergency brakes. The shock was so sudden that the passengers in the coaches were thrown from their seats and the chandelers fell from the ceiling.

After the excitement had subsided the conductor and engineer got off the train to investigate the situation. They found the pilot of the engine shoved a foot beneath the caboose of the freight train had been blown from the siding by the high winds.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETING

THE CAUCUS DOES NOTHING.

WR. HILL TO THE RESCUE.

"DIFFICULTIES" TOO, FAR-REACHING TO BE OVERCOME.

DAY'S SESSION.

BE OVERCOME.

WR. VILAS REPUSES TO WITHDRAW HIS MOTION, AND THE "CONSERVATIVE" SENATORS and THE "CONSERVATIVE" SENATORS DID NOT WANT EXECUTIVE INTERPREDICE, HE SAYS, THEY SHOULD

#### GEORGE MONTAGUE DEAD.

THE WELL-KNOWN BANKER EXPIRES SUDDENLY.

HEART PAILURE THE CAUSE-FOR TEN YEARS HE WAS TREASURER OF THE UNION LEAGUE

CLUB-HE RESIGNED RECENTLY. George Montague, who had been prominent in financial circles and for many years has been president of the Second National Bank, at Twenty-third-st, and Fifth-ave., and was for ten years treasurer of the Union League Club, until recently, when he resigned, died last evening at 11 o'clock from heart failure. Mr. Montague was at the Union League Club during the evening until about 10 o'clock, when he com plained of being slightly indisposed and ordered a cab to drive him home. On his arrival there he requested that a doctor he sent for. Dr. C. E. Olmstead immediately responded to the message, but arrived too late. Mr. Montague died be fore he arrived

Mr. Montague's family, consisting of his wife and two children, are new at Saybrook, Conn., spending the summer. Mr. Montague was extremely fond of his club, of which he had been a consplcuous member during the last twenty years, and it had been his custom for many years to spend a portion of his evenings there with a few of his intimate friends. He was greatly admired for his sterling character and strong social impulses. At the time of his retirement from the place of treasurer of the Union League Club, the following resolution was ordered entered on the secretary's books:

Resolved. That the Union League Club has cepted his resignation with regret, and hereby cots in its minutes its high appreciation of faithful services as treasurer, extending over period of more than ten years. During all that it has devoted a considerable portion of his the has devoted a considerable portion of his

Mr. Montague's resignation was due, said, to the dismissal of his clerk by the scutive Committee. When he handed in request failed to receive favorable action by

## THREE MEN DASHED TO DEATH

THEY AND TWO OTHERS FALL IN AN ELEVATOR FIVE STORIES.

TWO BADLY INDURED-THE MEN WERE EM-PLOYED IN A BREWERY AND PROKE THE RULE FOREIDPING THEM TO

afternoon in Clausen & Price's brewery, at l'ifty-ninth-st, and Eleventh-ave., and two others were seriously injured. The accident was due to broke when the elevator was near the top floor of the building, and the elevator fell five stories with a terrible crash. The dead are: Issuls Rosse, who lived in Amsterlam-ave, near Sixtygesond-st.; Bernard Schmeider, of No. 541 West Fifty-seventh-st.; Antol Karl, of West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. Those injured are. Hahnelsein, of No. 436 West Fifty-third-st. Both. A ONCE PROMINENT ELIZABETH MAN WHO of the injured, it is thought, will recover. They PANUM | were removed to Roosavelt Hospital immediately Peter J. Demarest, who for years was prominent. ferred later to Bellevue Hospital. The dead and

that no employe is permitted to ride on the elevator without special permission, and the men had not received it, those in authority at the brewery said yesterday.

The men had not the slightest notice of the approaching danger until there was a sharp report as the shaft snapped. Hefore the imperilled men could realize what had occurred the cable broke, and the elevator crashed down to the hottom of the shaft.

Then a norrible sight was seen by the beer fillers, who were at work in the cellar. Louis Heineman, one of their number, was filling a barrel about ten feet from the elevator shaft when the crash came. He and his comrades were paralyzed for a mement with fright. Then all ran to the spot where the victims of the disaster lay dead or groaning. Heineman heard one man cry. "Pull me out, for God's sake, pull me out."

The man's body was half buried beneath the

At 5 o'clock Coroner Dobbe's clerk, Mr. Kelly, arrived at the brewery, and after examining the bodies granted permits for their removal. Karl's body was taken to an undertaking shep in West Forty-ninth-st. The bodies of Schmeider and Boese were removed to their homes. Schmeider leaves a widow and four children, Boese, a wife; Karl, a wife and six children, Hainelein has three children, while Embeck has four. The elevator was run by steam, it

## FIRE CAUSED BY AN EXPLOSION.

ITS ORIGIN NOT KNOWN PROPERTY AND GOODS IN THE DRYGOODS DISTRICT DAMAGED

TO THE EXTENT OF \$10,000, A fire caused by an explosion, which disabled five firemen and destroyed property and goods worth about \$40,000, started last night at 6:50 o'clock on the third floor of the five-story stone and Iron building No 21 Walker-st. This is the heart of the drygoods district. The firemen got to work quickly, many of them on the third, fourth and fifth floors, which, with the second, were occupied by L. Gordon, shirt manufacturer. Some of the men were on the ground floor, occupied by Jacob an auctioneer. About half an hour after the

The spacious corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel presented a lively scene last evening. They were crowded with Republicans of prominence from all over the State, brought together by the call for the meeting of the Republican State Committee, which is to be held in Parlor D R of the hotel at 11 o'clock this morning. Members of the committee who had arrived, ready to take part in the work of the committee, were Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the State Executive Committee, of Utica; Benjamin B. Odell, jr., of Newburg; Lewis H. Vail, of Poughkeepsie; John A. Quackenbush, of Stillwater; William Barnes, jr., of Albany; William S. C. Whey, of Catskill; William L. Proctor, of Ogdensburg; Isaac V. Baker, jr., of Comstocks; George W. Dunn, of Binghamton; John McLennan, of Syracuse; Barnett H. Davis, of Palmyra; Mayor George W. Aldridge, of Rochester; John R. Hazel and John N. Scatcherd, of Buffalo; Denis M. Hurley, William A. Rooth and Robert M. Johnston, of Brooklyn. William Brookfield, chairman of the committee; General Samuel Thomas, the treasurer; John S. Kenyon, the secretary; Colonel Reuben L. Fox, the chief clerk, and John Simpson, John S. Smith and Henry Grasse, New-York member were also on hand. Ex-Collector Francis Henfricks, of Syracuse; Senator Charles T. Saxton, G. Burleigh, of Whitehall; State Controller James A. Roberts, John E. Milholland, State Treasurer A. B. Ceivin, ex-Assemblyman Bernard Biglin, ex-Port Captain Chester E. Cole, Colonel Archibald Baxter, General C. H. T. Collis, Henry Gleason, Major T. B. Odell, General James M. Varnum, Dr. Hamilton Williams, William H. Huber, William F. Daly, ex-Julge James R. Angell George Murray, John Procter Clarke and other well-known and active members of the party engaged in hand-shaking and general discussion of the probable action to be taken by the committee to-day as to the time for calling the con

of Republican inspectors of election, polllerks and ballot-clerks shall be filed for appointnent by the Board of Police, the State Convenof the organizations has yet filed its lists of elec-

been elected. This notion that Salack Thosboa' to Republican candidates was injustriously nursed and worked over particularly by advocates of Syracuse and Brooklyn as the convention city this year.

The question of whether the Hendricks or the Belden faction should be recognized as the regular Republican organization of Onondaga County

Republican organization of Onormay he one of the matters to co

## MRS. STANFORD REJECTS THE CLAIM.

SHE WILL FIGHT THE GOVERNMENT RATHER THAN PAY THAT \$15,000,000.

San Francisco, July 24.-Mrs. Leland Stanford and her attorneys have informed the Govern and her attorneys have informed the carterial through United States District-Attorney Charles A. Carter, that its claims for £5,000,000 against the estate of Senator Stanford have been rejected. Mrs. Stanford considers the demand of the Government unjust, and will pay it, if ever, only at the end of a long litigation. District-Attorney Carter has notified the Department of Justice that he has received the notice of rejectment, and no further action will be taken by him unless instructed to do so by the Attorney-General. On January 20, 1806, there will be due to the United States for aid extended to the Central Pacific Company, £2,00,000 It is aloged that the Stanford estate must pay a large portion of that indebtedness. Between January 16 and March 18 of next year the Government must bring suit in the Superior Court of this State against the estate, or its claim will be forever heared. It cannot begin any suit prior to the first date mentioned.

It is reported that Mrs. Stanford will not undertake to pay any of the benficiaries and legistees under the will until the legality of the Government's claim has been passed upon. through United States District-Attorney Charles A.

## THEY ASSAULTED THE JUDGE.

A KANSAS INVESTIGATION ENDS IN A FREE-FOR-

Leavenworth, Kan., July 24.—The investigation of the charges of corruption made against the Populist officials of the Kansas penitentiary was a mere farce and came near ending in bloodshed. It is said that while the board was deliberating Warden Chase appeared in Judge McDonnell's room, and the brief conversation between the two men ended in each calling the other a liar. Chase struck McDonnell, and friends rushed in to separate them, when a general conflict occurred and knives and pistols were drawn. The guards and employes friendly to Chase were extremely ugly, and, after the assault on Judge McDonnell, Chase's opponents were terrorized and freused absolutely to have anything to do with the investigation.

Judge McDonnell said last night that he proposed to presecute Warden Chase on the criminal charge to pr

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE." Washington, July 24.-The caucus of Democratic Senators held this afternoon to devise, if possible, some means of getting the Tariff bill safely back into Conference Committee was not expected to reach any satisfactory conclusion-or, indeed, any conclusion of any sort, and in neither respect was this reasonable expectation unfulfilled. The "difficulties" within the Democratic ranks are, in fact, so far-reaching that no party caucus can well hope to adjust them, and the most such a gathering can do is to disclose the obstacles which stand in the way of any plan looking toward party unity.

The main object which the Democratic managers had in view to-day in calling their caucus was to sidetrack, if possible, the motion of Mr. Vilas to instruct the Senate conferrees to recede from that portion of the Senate sugar schedule which puts a differential duty of one-eighth of a cent on refined sugar. Mr. Vilas, who is supposed to represent the wishes of Mr. Cleveland more subserviently than any other Democrat among the "Cuckoos," had up till to-day refused positively to withdraw his threatening motion of instruction, which flatly violated the agreement made at the Democratic conference which indersed the Jones-German bill and which could not fail to precipitate an open division in the Democratic ranks, gravely imperilling the success of any tariff measure at this juncture. In the caucus this afternoon Mr. Vilas explained that the recession by the Senate from the oneeighth differential duty for the benefit of the refiners would be accepted by the President as a sufficient concession to "Democratic principles" so far as sugar was concerned, and the Wisconsin Senator is understood also to have held out the rather shadowy assurance that in return for this "sacrifice" to Democratic "principle" the House conferrees might be induced to commit a little "perfidy" themselves in the way of acceding to the imposition of duties on iron ore and coal.

As there are a great many Democratic Senators who would be delighted personally to vote against the one-eighth differential, but who, like Mr. Vilas, had not the moral courage even to one or the other of the New-York organizations | protest against this feature of the schedule when it was pending, the suggestion that the caucus authorize a vote on the question of recession was debated for some time. The Louisiana Senators processed violently, however, against the abandebated for some time. The Louisiana Senators processed violently, however, against the abandonment of any part of the sugar duties as a flagrant breach of good faith to them and their constituency, and Mr. Smith, of New-Jersey, also warned the caucus that if any retreat from the Senate bill were sanctioned now he would vote to defeat any and all tariff legislation at this session. Mr. Pugh had, meantime, incidentally given notice that if the coal and iron ore duties were changed, he and his colleague, Mr. Morgan, would vote against the altered bill. Mr. Murphy did not attend the caucus, but he was also reported as firmly opposed to any change in the sugar schedule or any other feature of the ugar schedule or any other feature of the

enate measure. In view of this formidable display of hostility In view of this formidable display of hosting to any proposed departures from the agreements of the original conference the idea of receding from the one-eighth of a cent differential on sugar was quickly abandoned as a possible means of securing Democratic "harmony." Mr. Vilas could not be induced, however, to promise to withdraw his motion with regard to the one-eighth differential, and in despair of reach-ing an agreement, even to send the bill back ing an agreement, to the conference without instructions, the caucus finally adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, when the contest for harmony will be renewed.

To-day's developments have male it all the more apparent that the fate of the Tariff bill is held firmly in the hands of the little knot of Democratic Senators who are holding out for no surrender to the House or the President. With the aid of the Republicans they can at any time defeat or posipone the pending measure, and against their determined will the edicts of a Democratic currons or of a Democratic President cannot have the slightest avail. They have only to remain obstinate to bring the House to their terms or to force it to go back to the

# FRANK RAYMOND BREAKS HIS LEG.

A MISHAP TO THE PORTLY POLITICIAN WHILE HE WAS GETTING OFF A CAR.

Frank Raymond, the former Republican leader of the XXVIIth Assembly District, broke his right to ease the question of recognition for the Sales Convention. This course will be advocated, it is understood, by some of the most influential members of the committee.

If the subject of recognition does come up at today's meeting, a protest against any of the New-York City members of the Sale Committee Committee

his conrade, who struggled to his knees, but when he tried to put his right foot on the ground he found it was powerless.

'I say, Grasse, I'm hanged if I don't think I've broken my leg, remarked the heavy Harismite. Mr. Grasse then made an examination of the limb, soil was sure that it was broken. He was unable to help his disabled friend, and it was nearly ten minutes before a group of young mentions home came to the rescue and carried Mr. Raymond to the sidewalk. A good Samaritan soon got a cab. When he reached his home. No. It flast one-hundred-and-twenty-second-st, he was placed in a chair and carried up to his apartments on the fourth floor, and after some time a doctor was secured. He found there was a simple fracture of the hone just above the ankle. Though he will not be able to get about for weeks, Mr. Raymond took his mishap philosophically, and was doing well when seen last night.

## IN A FIGHT WITH HIS SAILORS.

THE CAPTAIN OF A SCHOONER SAYS THEY MU-TINIED AND HE SHOT AT THEM-THEY SAY HE FIRED WITHOUT PROVOCATION.

Frank and Charles Duard, two Portuguese sailors on the schooner P. R. King, anchored off College Point, L. I., were shot and badly wounded by the the captain alleges, they mutinted against his authority. This the injured men deny. They say the captain shot them without any provocation.

The trouble occurred shortly after midnight yesterday morning. Frank Duard though badly hurt, rowed ashore in a yawl after the affair, and aroused several persons who live near the shore. Police men Kraibel, Williams and Kroemer were sum-They found Captain Hall in a frenzy, still holding a revolver in his hand. Charles Duard was lying on the deck in an unconscious condition. He had been shot in the left breast. Captain Hall was placed under arrest, and the Duard brothers removed to av hospital, where their injuries were attended to. Frank Duard's injuries consist of a wound in the head, made by a builet from the captain's revolver. Coroner Corry went to the hospital vesterlay morning and took the injured men's statements.

The captain said: "I left Augusta with the land of the Democratic caucus called to meet immediately after the adjournment of the Senate.

VIEWS IN THE HOUSE.

Among Democratic members of the House of Representatives the impression seems to be gaing ground that the Sanata Captain and the captain said: "I left Augusta with the sanata captain said." The captain said: "I left Augusta with the sanata captain said and not press the motion, however, and it went over with all the others pending to disturb the deliberation of the Democratic caucus called to meet immediately after the adjournment of the Senate.

VIEWS IN THE HOUSE. moned, and went out to the schooner on a tug. They found Captain Hall in a frenzy, still holding

PRICE THREE CENTS.

-CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP-AN OLD PARALLEL RECALLED.

#### IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

Washington, July 24.-Interest in to-day's comparatively brief and unexciting session of the Senase centred in the reply, half-serious, halfmalevolent, attempted by Mr. Hill to Mr. Gorman's savage and withering attack of yesterday upon the President. Mr. Hill alone among the Democratic leaders of the Senate can contemplate the intestine warfare now raging in the party with undisturbed serenity, and in the situation resulting from President Cleveland's ill-considered assault upon the Senate he has already found such solld personal satisfaction that he can scarcely refrain from expressing at every opportunity the exhilaration he plainly feels at having been lifted at one stroke from political isolation to political popularity by the undesigned blunders of his former party rival.

The sprightliness and jauntiness of Mr. Hill's oratorical manner since accident and fortune have thrust upon him the rôle of half-enthusiastic, half-jocose and ironical defender in the Senate of Mr. Cleveland's interpretations of "Democratic principle" have been most marked, and his patronizing assumption of a protective guardianship of what he styles "his client's" interests and policies can scarcely be less galling to the occupant of the White House than Mr. Gorman's bitter and outspoken taunts of "perfidy."

#### USING HIS OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Hill's speech to-day fell somewhat short, naturally, in biting sarcasm and sardonic humor of the mark reached in his extraordinarily vigorous and effective deliverance last Friday. But that the possibilities of the rôle of Iago, which Mr. Gorman yesterday partly described Mr. Hill as fulfilling toward the head of the Administration, have not yet been exhausted was demonstrated to-day by the many new touches of grim and mordant frony given to his professed apology for Mr. Cleveland's course in arraigning the "perfidy" of Democratic Senators, and in the extremely clever shifting of characters and epithets by which he pinned upon Mr. Gorman and his fellow-promoters and defenders of the Senate "compromise" the names and ostensibly the motives of the Senatorial conspirators who assassinated Caesar.

Mr. Hill's most serious argument in reply to Mr. Gorman's strictures on the President for intervening irregularly between the two houses to affect tariff legislation conveyed the two-edged rebuke that the managers of the Senate bill had repeatedly, and as they thought successfully, importuned Mr. Cleveland to indorse the legislation which they were preparing, and were therefore in no position to cry out when the President's intervention was exercised, but in an unexpected and hostile way. Why had not the indignantly virtuous Senatorial managers kept away from the White House? Mr. Hill blandly asked. Or why, after appearing to secure Executive approval and indorsement for their own measure, should they appeal for sympathy on finding themselves "buncoed," and that approval and indorsement diverted unconditionally to the House bill? Mr. Cleveland's duplicity might be as heinous and aggravated as it had been described. But Mr. Gorman and his associates, Mr. Hill unfeelingly intimated, had simply been burned be-

cause they were themselves playing with fire. The New-York Senator's efforts to demon strate the soundness of President Cleveland's dogma that free coal and free iron ore are indispensable prerequisites in any scheme of Democratic tariff reform were rather perfunctory, though Mr. Hill did what he could in his client's" interest to parry the fatal blow dealt vesterday at this gratuitous assumption by Mr.

#### Gorman. MR. HILL'S PARTING STROKE.

When put to the test himself by the Maryland Senator's searching inquiry whether he would vote for the Wilson bill as it stood, with free coal and free fron ore, Mr. Hill smilingly evaded the issue and declined to commit himself. His parting stroke at Mr. Gorman and his associates was conceded by all who enjoyed it to be one of the most felicitous turns in repartee ever heard in Congressional debate, Mr. Gorman had compared the New-York mischief maker to Iago, the treacherous lieutenant of the Moor of Venice. Mr. Hill delved further into Shakespeare and fitted to Mr. Gorman and his allies of the Finance Committee the characters of the Senatorial conspirators in "Julius Caesar"; Mr. Gorman as the "lean and hungry Cassius," who "thinks too much," and is dangerous; Mr. Vest as the "en-vious Casca," Mr. Jones as Brutus, Mr. Voorhees as Trebenius and M., Harris as Cimberthese apt and pointed characterizations of the President's opponents caught at once the fancy of the galleries, and Mr. Hill's speech closed by common agreement in one of the most genuinely successful and spirited bits of satire which has enlivened for years the usually prosy or deadly

serious Senatorial debate. Mr. Caffery took the floor after Mr. Hill had finished to disclose a few more "secrets of the prison cell," as he facetiously styled the confidences of the Democratic Senatorial caucus. Mr. Caffrey was extremely bitter in his references to the Senators who had, under the guise of promoting the interests of the sugar planters, converted the sugar schedule almost wholly into a measure of benefit to the Trust. He had been surprised, he sneeringly remarked, to find the sugar growers of Ohio, New-Jersey and Maryland dictating the terms to be given to the American producers of cane and beets. The Louisiana planters, he declared, were unwilling passengers in the same boat with the Sugar Trust, and he desired to disclaim for himself or his colleague any satisfaction with or responsibility for the onerous conditions imposed upon

the producers of sugar by the Senate bill. Mr. Caffery threw another "bomb" into the Democratic camp by moving to instruct the Senate conferrees to insist upon the insertion in the sugar schedule of a provision allowing 9-10 of a cent a pound bounty on the crop of 1894. He did not press the motion, however, and it went

Wilson bill, possibly with a few slight modifications, will be ultimately adopted. It is fair to say that this impression is shared by a number of Democratic Representatives who were at first most loud and outspoken in their opposition to the "amendments," but who are now inclined to believe that if there is to be any revenue legislation whatever at this session it must be on the lines of the Gorman bill. It must be confessed, however, that a large majority of the Democratic members are in a state of the greatest and most painful anxiety and uncertainty as to the prob-able outcome, and are unwilling not only to ven-ture an opinion, but publicly to discuss the

The Southwestern Democrat, for example, who